

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 5, second full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

In Figure 3, concave-shaped blinds 40 through 43 are shown the prismatic tooth angles of incidence β of which increase starting from the irradiation portion. Light radiation 45 incident within an angle β is retro-reflected by one single reflection into the irradiation portion 44 so that a concentration area 46 is formed which, in Figure 3, is situated in front of the irradiation portion. This is reached in that the angles of incidence β , for instance, starting from the irradiation portion increase as a concave curve 47 to the interior space. Individual teeth ~~48 through 55~~ form projected segments of curve 47. The teeth subjected to incident light radiation may be of plane or arched shape. Even if the blind is composed of only two and a half teeth, as similar to Figure 7, the construction guideline as described remains valid. The construction guide line is even valid in case of blind structures having only one single tooth. The larger the individual steps become the more necessary it becomes to concavely arch the tooth upper side. Ideally, though not necessary, curve 47 is approximate to a parabola having a focal point in concentration area 46. The tooth sides subjected to sun light may also be of concave or parabolic shape. This is particularly the case in structures according to Figure 7 or for blinds having only one single tooth. In the case of smaller angles of incidence δ shown in Figure 4 either readjustment of the blinds is necessary by providing them in a steeper position or the concentration area moves to the underside of the upper blind.

The last paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6 has been amended as follows:

This process is shown by Figure 4. A light bundle 50 falling on blind 52 is essentially reflected by one single reflection. ~~This is~~ These reflections are shown on the upper side of blind 51. The retro-reflection hits the underside of blind 52. The blind should be in such an angular position that concentration area 53 lies in portion 54 of blind 52 disposed towards the area of incidence. In this case, angles of impact $\gamma < 90^\circ$ are formed between blind underside 55 and a retro-reflected ray shown as an arrow 56 in point 64. Under these conditions, the light is guided as a ray bundle 57 from above onto glazing 58, 59 so that reflections 60, 61, 62 on a first pane 58 or reflections 63 on a second pane 59 impinge, in principle, on the upper side of the lower blinds. According to the invention, the reflections in panes 58, 59 are in any case glare-free for the observer in the interior

space.

Page 7, first full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

A second portion 108 guides light into the interior space. Contrary to Figures 3 and 4 ~~through 6~~, the underside of the blind is toothed as well. For individual reflection paths, particularly in case of sun inciding at a small angle, it is very well possible that reflections between the blinds as well as on the underside of the upper blind might occur. It is essential of the invention that the blinds can retro-reflect sun irradiation having high angles of incidence, i.e. the overheating summer sun, by mere one or two reflections.